
# UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
# SUPERFUND SITE STRATEGY RECOMMENDATION - REGION 06

Site Name: Dyess Air Force Base CERCLIS ID#: TX3571924643

Alias Site Names:

Address: 96 CSG/CC

City/County or Parish/State/Zip Code: Abilene/ Taylor/ Texas

Report Type, Date, and Author: Remedial Investigation, Aug. 1989, Oak Ridge, Net. Lab

## RECOMMENDATION

( ) 1. Site Evaluation Accomplished (SEA)

( ) 2. Further Investigation Needed Under Superfund
( ) PA ( ) HRS Priority: ( ) High
( ) SI ( ) RA ( ) Low
( ) ESI ( ) RI/FS
(x) Other: Prescore
To be performed by: ARCS

( ) 3. Action Deferred to:
( ) RCRA ( ) NRC

## NOTIFY AUTHORITY:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ( ) Removal | ( ) RCRA | ( ) TSCA | ( ) CAA | ( ) SMCRA |
| ( ) Remedial | ( ) State | ( ) NPDES | ( ) NRC | ( ) Resource Trustee: |
| ( ) CERCLA Enforcement | (x) Federal Facility | ( ) UIC | ( ) SPCC | ( ) Other: |
| SEND COPIES TO: | ( )6E-E | ( ) 6W-SP | ( ) ASTDR | ( ) State Agency ( ) Other 6E-FF |

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**DISCUSSION:** A Remedial Investigation report (RI) was evaluated for Dyess AFB ("the site"). The RI was conducted by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Chemical Assesment Team (ORNL/CAT) and was completed in August, 1989.

Dyess AFB is located on the southwest edge of Abilene, TX. Dyess AFB was constructed in 1952 as a Strategic Air Command (SAC) base. Later it also became head-quarters for a Military Airlift Command (MAC) unit.

The base occupies 5216 acres. The base lies on a relatively flat alluvial plain. Two diverted creeks flow across the base. The southern creek, Southern Diversion Creek(SDD),joins Big Elm Creek which flows into Fort Phantom Hill Lake, a sourse of water for Abilene, Tx.

Surface water is the main source of water for all of Taylor County. Abilene draws water from several sources: Lake Abilene, Lake Fort Phantom Hill, Lytle Lake, and Hubbard Creek Reservoir.

Groundwater is not used to any extent as drinking water in the area. The groundwater is of poor quality and is sporadic in occurrance. Groundwater occurs in shallow alluvial deposits. These deposits are mainly sands, gravel, silts, and clay. There are three privately owned wells along the Little Elm Creek. Two are located 1 mile northeast of the base and the third is located 5 miles southeast of the base.

Ten potential sites were identified on the base: five training areas,a railroad car area, the two diversion ditches, a landfill, evaporation pit, a petroleum, oil, lubricant (POL) disposal area, and an underground storage tank (UST).

Fifty holes were drilled and 39 monitoring wells were installed. Approximately 250 soil-gas samples were collected. Ten boreholes were drilled to determine site stratigraphy. Surface water was sampled at 8 locations along Little Elm Creek (SDD).

Contamination occurs both in groundwater and soil. Elevated levels of contamination are primarily petroleum hydrocarbons (up to 290,000 mg/kg), pesticides (up to 8000 ug/kg) and heavy metals (374 ug/kg) for lead and 251 ug/kg for zinc). A focused feasibility study was planned for the Evaporation Pit where the major petroleum hydrocarbon contamination occurs.

Sufficient information is available to construct a Prescore. The Prescore should reveal any data gaps in targets and pathways that may require further investigation.

## APPROVALS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report Recommended By: | Nick Poulos | Signature: | Date: 2/3/93 |
| Report Reviewed by: (Federal Facilities Coordinator) | Lon Biasco | Signature: | Date: 2/3/93 |
| Disposition Recommended by: (Section Chief) | Eddie A. Sierra | Signature: Eddie A. Sierra | Date: 02/08/93 |
| Disposition Approved by: (Branch Chief) | Betty Williamson | Signature: | Date: 2/8/93 |